

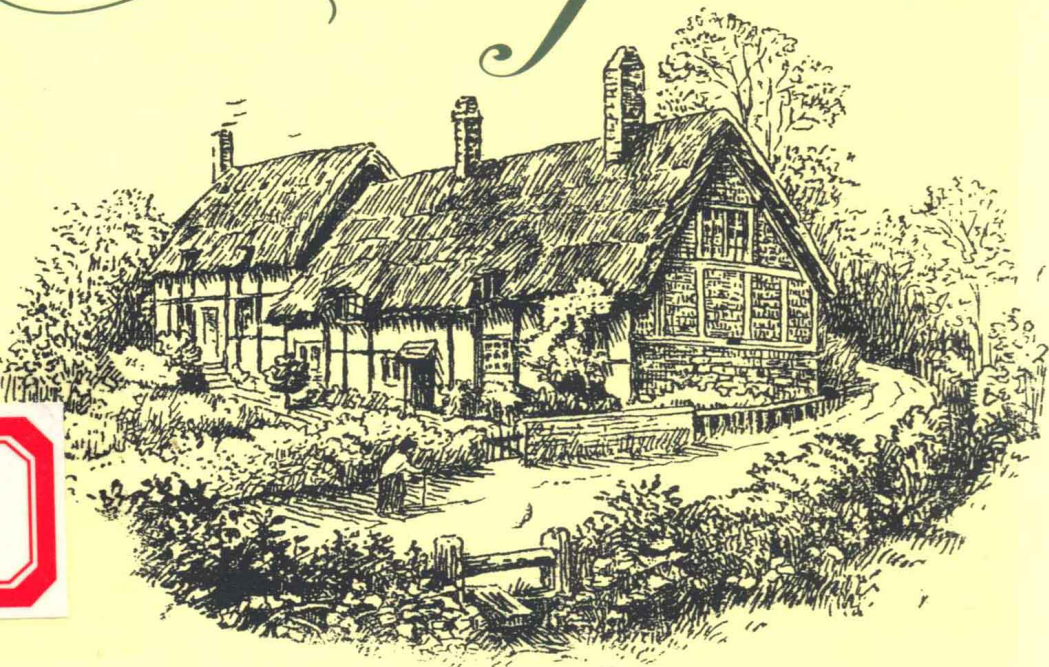
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徐家汇藏书楼西文精品

英汉双语  
莎士比亚童话

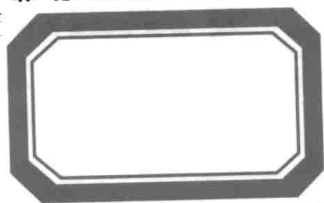
[英]莎士比亚 原著 王汉梁 译

*Children's stories  
from Shakespeare*



上海科学技术文献出版社

合众书局  
徐家汇



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# CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM SHAKESPEARE






.. BY ..

E. NESBIT

AND

*"When Shakespeare was a boy."*

BY THE LATE DR. F. J. FURNIVALL, M.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
JOHN H. BACON, A.R.A.  
HAROLD COPPING   
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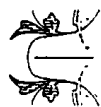
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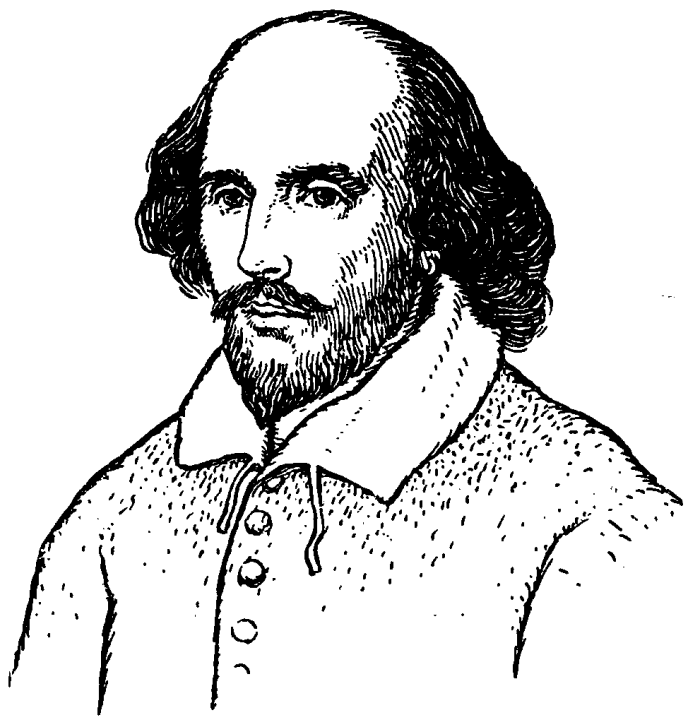
## 出版前言

徐家汇藏书楼隶属上海图书馆,是中国最早的,具有西方图书馆意义的近代图书馆。主要收藏1949年以前出版的旧外文图书,计56万册,语种包括拉丁语、英语、法语、德语等近20余种,内容涉及哲学、文学、历史、地理等学科,其中有不少配有精美插图的珍本典籍。

英汉双语本《徐家汇藏书楼西文精品》选自19世纪末20世纪初出版的英文原版“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”丛书。总部设在英国伦敦,在美国纽约、法国巴黎都设有分部的拉菲尔公司,以编辑出版儿童礼品书而著名。一个世纪之前,拉菲尔公司陆续出版了一套专门为男孩和女孩阅读打造的精品图书,即风靡世界的“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”丛书(The Raphael House Library of Gift Books for Boys and Girls)。该丛书有数十种之多,系英文原版精装。内容有精选英国、意大利、日本、俄罗斯、印度、法国、罗马尼亚等国家的传说故事;有《伊索寓言》、《一千零一夜的故事》、《朗费罗童话》等儿童文学名著;有《莎士比亚戏剧故事》、《司各特小说故事》、《丁尼生儿童故事》、《狄更斯小说故事》、《圣经童话》等世界文学名著的改写本。这些故事,都配满版插图10至12幅,黑白插图80幅左右,增加了图书的观赏价值和读者的阅读品味。

这套由拉菲尔公司精心打造的儿童礼品书,一经问世,便受到世界上千千万万个小读者的欢迎。遗憾的是,这套丛书从来没有以中译本的形式介绍到中国。随着岁月的流逝,英文原版也日渐稀少,坊间难以寻觅。为了展示一个世纪之前出版的,在西方英语世界流传甚广的珍本典籍,我们决定把存世稀少的“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”中的“Children's story from ...”系列丛书完整地翻译介绍给中国读者。上海科学技术文献出版社以英汉双语的形式,完全保留了原版图书的纯正英文和精美插图,读者可以领略原版精品图书的风采。

我们相信,这套曾经拨动着世界上一代又一代读者的心灵,影响了人们的情感、性格、精神与灵魂的经典读本,同样会受到中国读者的欢迎。



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Born on St. George's Day, April 23rd, 1564;

Died on St. George's Day, 1616.

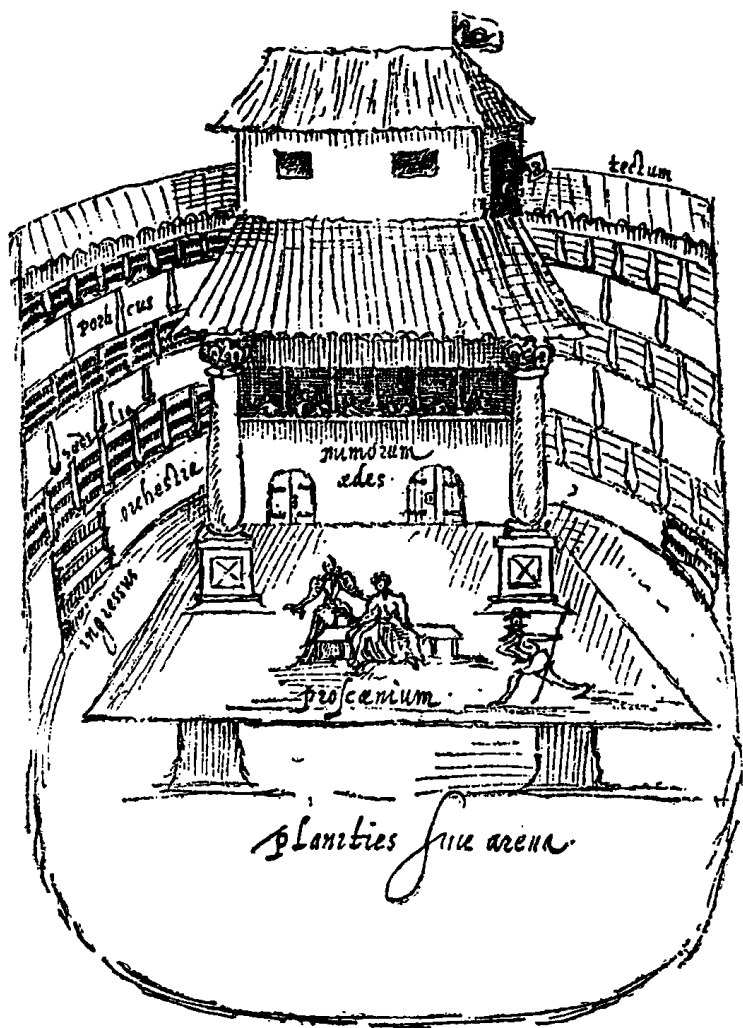
威廉·莎士比亚

1564 年 4 月 23 日生于圣乔治<sup>①</sup>日。

1616 年死于圣乔治日

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① 英国守护神。——译注



SKETCH BY A DUTCH VISITOR TO LONDON, IN 1596,  
OF THE STAGE OF A THEATRE THERE.

一个荷兰人于 1596 年访问伦敦时画的当地戏台草图



WHERE SHAKESPEARE  
WAS BORN.  
莎士比亚的出生地

## 莎士比亚小时候

WHEN SHAKESPEARE WAS A BOY

威廉·莎士比亚是约翰·莎士比亚的大儿子。老莎翁在埃文河畔斯特拉特福(沃里克郡的一个小集镇)做手套生意。他的妻子玛丽·阿顿是一个邻家农夫的女儿。小莎士比亚于 1564 年 4 月 26 日接受洗礼,曾在斯特拉特福中学读书(他在该校学了一点拉丁文与少许希腊文,本·约翰逊说他可算得上略通这些语言)。他在十八岁半的时候与一个二十六岁的名叫安妮·黑塞威的农家姑娘结婚。到了 1585 年 2 月,在他还未满二十一岁的时候,他已有三个孩子与一个老婆要养活了。

他父亲曾经做过市参议员,也算这个小乡镇的头面人物了,1586 年时却因深陷债务而被罢官。于是,莎士比亚大约就在 1586 或 1587 年的时候到伦敦去了。他在那儿渐渐走运,曾深受

莎士比亚小时候







**W**ILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover in Stratford-on-Avon (a small market town in Warwickshire), and his wife Mary Arden, one of the daughters of a neighbouring farmer. He was baptised on April 26, 1564, and was educated at the Stratford grammar school (where he learned the little Latin and less Greek which Ben Jonson said he knew); at eighteen and a half he married a woman of twenty-six, one Anne Hathaway, probably a husbandman's daughter, and in February 1585, before he was twenty-one, he found himself with three children and a wife to keep.

In 1586 his father, who had before been an alderman and a person of some importance in the town, was deeply in debt, and was deprived of his aldermanship. So, probably in 1586 or 1587, Shakespeare went to London, and there gradually prospered, being patronised by Lord Southampton, Lord Pembroke, the Queen, King James, etc.

他存了些钱,回到斯特拉特福购置了名为“新地”的当地最豪华的物业以及一些别的房产,让他穷困潦倒的老父戴上一枚盾形纹章又成了绅士,让一个女儿嫁给商人,另一个女儿则嫁给了当地的医生。他于1616年4月23日去世,25日在斯特拉特福教堂下葬。你在那儿可以看到他的墓上有一块石碑,在圣坛的纪念碑上有一座他的半身雕像。

莎士比亚虽然成名较晚,但现在他是举世公认的文学之王,迄今为止最伟大的天才,大英帝国的骄傲,以及英国与所有讲英语的国家相联结的纽带。

那么,莎士比亚小时候过得是一种什么样的生活呢?能过上当时中产阶级的日子吗?听听他的同时代人弗朗西斯·西格是怎么说的吧。他写了一本书,叫《学生品德规范》,出版于1557年,也就是莎士比亚出生之前的七年。1612年约翰·勃灵斯列在他写的

He saved money, bought New Place, the best house in Stratford, and other properties, made a gentleman of his poor old father, by getting him the grant of a coat of arms, married one of his daughters to a tradesman, and the other to a doctor, of Stratford, died there on April 23, 1616, and was buried in Stratford Church on the 25th, where you can still see the stone over his grave, and the monument with his bust in the chancel.

Though his fame took long to grow, he is now acknowledged to be the King of Literature, the greatest genius the world has yet seen, the pride of England, the bond between her and all the nations who speak and understand her tongue.

Now, what kind of life did the boy Shakespeare, and the middle-class boy of his day, live? Let one of his contemporaries tell us, Francis Seager, in his verse, "Schoole of Vertue and booke of good Nourture for chyldren," printed in the year 1557, seven years before

《中学》一书的第 18 页上作了这样的介绍：

小男孩一醒过来先要祷告,然后很早就起床了(罗德斯说,六点钟),穿衣叠被(不允许乱堆着),下楼向父母及全家请安问好,洗手(罗德斯说,还有脸),梳头,刷帽,戴到头上(虽然跟任何人说话都得脱帽),扣上衬衫领子纽扣,束紧腰带,擦净紧身裤——一种当外裤穿的厚长内裤——检查一下鞋子是否干净,擦鼻子的小毛巾(罗德斯说,是手绢)是否带了,修剪指甲(假如必要的话),清洁耳朵,洗牙齿,把旧衣服补好。

然后,他背上装满课本、笔、纸、墨水的书包赶紧上学去,一路上遇到同学要打招呼,见到长辈或学校里的老师们要脱帽致意。

然后,他就直接坐到自己的位子上去,从书包里拿出课本,专心致志地做功课。

放学后,要求他和另外一个学生一起循规蹈矩地走回家去,





Shakespeare was born, and recommended in 1612 by John Brinsley in his “Grammar Schoole,” p.18.

When a boy woke, he was to say his prayers, then rise early (at six o'clock, says Rhodes), put on his clothes, cast up his bed (not letting it lie), go down-stairs, salute his parents and family, wash his hands (and his face, says Rhodes), comb his head, brush his cap, put it on (though taking it off when speaking to any one), fasten his shirt-collar round his neck, and his girdle round his waist, rub his hose,— thick drawers worn as trousers,— see that his shoes were clean and that he had a napkin (handkerchief, says Rhodes) to wipe his nose on, pare his nails (if need were), clean his ears, wash his teeth, and have his old clothes mended.

Then he was to get his satchel and books, and hasten to school with them, and pen, paper, and ink, calling for other boys on the way, and taking off his cap to the folk he met, and to his master at school.

“不要像一群蜜蜂般嗡来嗡去”，或者做诸如此类的傻事情：“那时候的孩子常喜欢吆五喝六地奔跑，就像在猎狐似的”，而是走路要稳重，见人要脱帽。

（我们可以确信，小莎士比亚从中学回到位于斯特拉特福镇亨利街的父亲家里已经很会做事了。）

一到家里，先向父母大人谦卑恭敬地问好，然后静候他们来共进餐。

（人们还记得，在莎士比亚时代叉子还很少见的。他可能一辈子都没有用过那玩意儿。在叉出现以前，手指早就存在了。他用手指和调羹吃饭，通常用一只木制食盘或一块硬包面片或木片当盆子。托斯卡尼<sup>①</sup>的科斯玛公爵甚至在 1669 年时仍然抱怨英国没有叉子。）

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① 意大利一地名。——译注

Then he was to go straight to his place, take his books out of his satchel, and work hard at his lesson.

When the school was over, the boy was exhorted to walk home orderly with another boy, “not running on heaps as a swarm of bees,” or doing such foolish things “as commonly are used in these days of boys, as whooping and halloing as in hunting the fox,” but walking soberly, and doffing his cap to all he met.

(We may be pretty sure that young Will Shakespeare made things lively as he came back from his grammar school to his father's house in Henley Street, Stratford.)

On getting home, the boy was to salute his parents humbly and reverently, and then wait on them at their meal.

(Recollect that forks were very rare articles in Shakespeare's days. He probably never used one in his whole life, but helped himself with his fingers — which were made before forks — and spoon, and had

好了,等男孩子的父母(还有客人,假如有的话)入座后,小男孩就要高举双手,做感恩祷告,然后向在座各位行屈膝礼,说“祝大家好事连连!”接着,他就去把吃的东西端到桌上来,不能把汤汁溅到人家衣服上。他还得准备好备用的木盆、餐巾供后来者使用以及一些空篮子,用来装肉骨头与脏盆子。

当肉汤与肉吃完后,小男孩便把盐瓶(通常是一个很精致的小瓶)盖上,撤去盆碟,把那些木制食盘与那些擦过手上油腻的餐巾放进盆篮子里,再用餐巾把桌上的面包屑掸去然后再端上奶酪、水果、饼干、还有葡萄酒、麦芽酒或啤酒。

这些东西吃喝完了,男孩子便折起台布,在桌上摊开一条干净毛巾(假如没有毛巾,就用布块),然后端来一个脸盆或水壶让进餐者洗手,接着再从架子上拆掉桌面,让大家离场,并朝他们行一个低低的屈膝礼。





generally a trencher, or slice of hard-baked bread or of wood, as a plate. Even in 1669 Duke Cosmo of Tuscany complained of the want of forks in England.)

Well, the boy's parents (and guests, if any) being seated, the boy was to hold up his hands, say grace, curtsy to the folk at table, and say, "Much good may it do you!" Then he was to put their food on the table, spilling none of it on the sitters' clothes, and having spare trenchers and napkins ready for incomers, and voiders (plate-baskets) to empty the bones and dirty trenchers into.

When the broth and meat were done, the boy was to cover the salt (which was generally in a fine vessel), carry off the dishes, put into a voider the trenchers and napkins on which the eaters had wiped their greasy fingers, sweep the crumbs off with a napkin, and then put on cheese, fruit, biscuits, and wine or ale or beer.

These eaten and drunk, the boy was to fold up the cloth, spread a

如此这般服侍了长辈,才轮到男孩子自己进餐。

他用小刀在自己吃的东西里加些盐,用汤匙吃肉汤,在碗里喝东西时绝不能和别人说话。

吃东西时不能“像猪那样”发出“咂巴”“咂巴”的声音,不能“像狗那样”啃骨头:“那都是遭人厌恶的粗鲁行为!都应戒除!”

他经常在举杯喝饮料之前就用餐巾擦干净手与嘴。他不可以多说话,也不可以把嘴巴塞得太满,或坐在桌边剔牙,或肆无忌惮地吐痰:“年轻人这样粗俗是遭人厌的。”他即使笑起来也很有分寸。他必须尽可能学会所有良好的礼仪风范。

至于男孩子的早餐与晚餐,西格与罗德斯都只字未提。不过那个时候既然还没有茶、咖啡或可可,男孩子们无疑只能享用些面包与啤酒——或者水、牛奶——权当一餐饭了。

他们在学校里经常挨打。有一句格言叫做“棒下出英才”。甚

clean towel on the table (using the cloth if he had not a towel), and bring a basin and jug for the diners to wash their hands, then take the table off its trestles, to let the folk withdraw, and make them a low curtsy.

Having thus waited on his elders, the boy might get his own meal.

He was to help himself to salt with his knife, and eat his broth with his spoon, not speaking to any one with his head in his cup.

He was not to smack his lips, “as commonly do hogs,” or gnaw his bones, “as it were dogs”: “such rudeness abhor! such beastliness fly!”

He was often to wipe his dirty fingers on his napkin, and his mouth before he drank out of his cup. He wasn't to talk or stuff too much, or pick his teeth at the table; nor was he to spit excessively: “this rudeness of youth is to be abhorred.” He was to laugh only moderately, and learn all the good manners he could.

Neither Seager nor Rhodes says anything about a boy's breakfast or supper; but as there was no tea, coffee, or cocoa about then, boys

至到了 1704 年, E. 枯塔还在他写的一首九个诗节的小诗《英国学校教师》里, 四次提到鞭打的威胁:

“假如你忘记了学生的本分,  
那么你就要解衣脱带了。”(准备挨鞭)

迟至 1833 年时, 我在萨里郡某个私立学校里当一名小男生, 曾亲眼目睹一年级的十几个男生一小时内被老师用桦条抽打了两次, 都打在赤裸的皮肉上, 原因是他们在上一堂维吉尔<sup>①</sup>的课时翻译不出两个单词。

以后我也挨了不少打, 不用说, 莎士比亚挨的打一定比我更

① 古罗马诗人。——译注





would no doubt get some bread and beer — or water or milk — for these meals.

At schools, a good deal of flogging went on. “Spare the rod and spoil the child” was the axiom. Even in 1704 E. Coote’s “English School Master,” in a piece of nine verses, repeats four times the threat of whipping:

“If you forget a Scholar’s part,  
Then must you sure your points untye” [to get flogged].

As late as 1833, I, a little boy in a private school in Surrey, saw the first class of a dozen boys birched twice on their bare skins in one hour because none of them could translate two words in a Virgil lesson.

Many a warming did I afterwards get, and I don’t doubt that Shakespeare had more. Girls got beaten too, though we know very little of their school life — if they had girls’ schools, other than convent

多。女孩子也不例外，虽然我对于女子学校的生活知道得不多——在莎士比亚小时候，其他女子学校除了女修道院办的以外，不知道还有没有。

莎士比亚玩的游戏可多了，他滚铁环，转陀螺，打弹子，捉迷藏，跳背，人叠人<sup>①</sup>，官兵捉强盗，跳高，游泳，射箭，打枪，玩曲棍球，踢足球，掏鸟窝，晒干草；在大丰收与剪羊毛的时候，逢到五朔节、圣诞节、元旦时，他都有许多玩法；他常带着猎兔狗与狐提（提这个字要用反犬旁）奔跑——莎士比亚非常喜欢跑马与猎狐——他在乡下还有不少别的乐事儿。

不管做什么调皮捣蛋的赏心乐事，长着一头栗色头发、碧眼

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① 16、17 世纪英国学生玩的一种游戏，一名学生趴在地上，数名同学爬上他身上，试图压垮他。——译注

ones — in Shakespeare's youth.

As to games, Shakespeare would play at hoop, tops, marbles, hide-and-seek, leap-frog, more-sacks-to-the-mill, chasing, jumping, swimming, bow-and-arrow shooting, hockey, football, birds'-nesting, haymaking; he'd have fun at harvest-homes and sheep-shearings, at May Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day; he'd run with the harriers and foxhounds — for Shakespeare dearly loved a horse and hound — and have other country amusements.

And whatever fun or mischief was going on, depend on it that young Will Shakespeare, with his chestnut hair, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, was in the thick of it. Only think what good company he must have been, and what jolly stories he told the boys he was with!

Don't you wish you'd been one of them, even if you did have to put your meat in your mouth with your fingers instead of a fork? I do.

Some boys and girls feel it rather hard that Shakespeare did not put

红颊的小莎士比亚都迷得忘乎所以。他是个无比可爱的玩伴,他讲给身边男孩听的故事一定有趣极了!

即使没有叉子,不得不用手抓肉吃,你难道不希望自己成为那伙人中的一员吗?我是巴不得这样呢。

有些少男少女觉得莎士比亚戏剧中没有他们同龄人的角色未免有点不尽如人意。除了让几个少男扮少女之外,他的确很少在他的戏剧里安排这样的角色。

但是这一代的少男少女们必须明白,16世纪时的英国人在许多方面远没有他们现在那么开明。那时候,他们还没有弄懂少男少女的真正价值,还不会恰如其分地欣赏他们的福祉与德行。

此外,绝大多数戏剧里都要有歹徒与罪犯,而少男少女当然不会是歹徒或罪犯。假如让莎士比亚现在复活,他一定会在他的新戏剧中安插进许多少男少女。我们不应对一个生活在几百年前







more boys and girls into his plays. He certainly has very few, and doesn't do much with those he has, except when he makes his boys girls.

But the boys and girls of this generation must recollect that Englishmen in the sixteenth century were not, on most points, so enlightened as they are now. They hadn't then learnt the real value of boys and girls, and didn't properly appreciate the blessing and the virtues of them.

Besides, most plays wanted villains or sinners in them; and of course no boy or girl was a villain or a sinner. If Shakespeare could but come to life again now, he'd assuredly put plenty of boys and girls into his new plays. We mustn't expect too much of a man who lived so very long ago. He did his best, and an uncommonly good best it was; so let's forgive him for only using his boys as girls.

BY DR.F.J.FURNIVALL, M.A.



WHERE SHAKESPEARE WENT TO SCHOOL.  
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.  
位于埃文河畔斯特拉特福的一所中学, 莎翁曾在此就学

的人期望过高。他已经尽力而为了,而这种尽力已达到了非同寻常的完美。至于他只用少男扮少女这件事,就让我们原谅他吧。

F. J. 法奈佛尔博士,文学硕士